

令和 8 年度入学者一般選抜入学試験問題

(A 日程 国際地域学部)

英 語

注 意 事 項

- 1 試験時間は、午前 10 時から午前 11 時 30 分までである。
- 2 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
- 3 この試験では、問題冊子（4 ページ）、解答用紙 2 枚及び下書き用紙 1 枚を配付する。
- 4 試験開始の合図があつてから、解答用紙に受験番号を必ず記入すること（氏名の記入は不要）。解答用紙は 2 枚あるので、必ず 2 枚すべてに記入すること。
- 5 解答は、解答用紙の所定の欄に横書きで記入すること。所定の解答欄以外に記入した解答は無効である。
- 6 問題冊子及び解答用紙にページの欠落や印刷不鮮明な部分等がある場合は、手をあげて、試験監督者がそばに来てからその旨申し出ること。
- 7 原則として、試験時間中の途中退室は認めない。
ただし、具合が悪くなった場合、トイレに行きたくなった場合等は、手をあげて、試験監督者がそばに来てからその旨申し出ること。
- 8 試験終了の合図があつたら直ちに筆記用具を置くこと。
- 9 試験終了の合図があつて筆記用具を置いたら、机の上に問題冊子と下書き用紙を重ねて置き、その上に表にした解答用紙を問①・問②の解答用紙が上になるように重ねて置くこと。
- 10 試験監督者の許可があるまで退室しないこと。

※ 解答は解答用紙に書きなさい。

1

Read the passage. Then write a paragraph of about 150 words in English to answer the question below the passage. In your paragraph, use your own words and ideas. (語数を記入する必要はない。)

A gender quota system

A quota system* tries to solve the problem of inequalities that are difficult to get rid of. For example, gender quotas try to address gender inequalities in politics by making sure that a certain percentage of politicians are women. This system started in Norway. In 1978, the Gender Equality Act was passed. Subsequently, in 1988, the law was changed to state that “in public places where decisions are made, no one sex should make up less than 40% of the seats.”

Norway was also the first country to introduce a quota system for women in company management positions. In 2002, a law was passed requiring that 40% of company board members be women. Since then, other countries, such as France, the United Kingdom, and Germany have done the same thing. According to recent data, the number of women in management positions in these countries has been increasing.

However, while the gender quota is being adopted by an increasing number of countries, it remains a subject of debate not only in Japan, but also worldwide. There are arguments and questions such as, “It leads to reverse discrimination” and “Is it acceptable to select people simply because they are female?”

* quota system : クオータ制

Question: According to the Global Gender Gap Report 2025, Japan ranks 118th out of 148 countries, and its gender gaps in the political and economic spheres are a major concern. Do you think a gender quota system should be introduced in Japan? Give reasons for your answer.

Sources:

マーケットランク (2023年9月8日). 「クオータ制とは？メリットや日本の課題を分かりやすく」

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三井マリ子 (2013). 「クオータ制発祥の国ノルウェー」『国際女性』, 27(1), 69-73.

Otake, T. (2025, March 8). Would gender quotas for lawmakers work in Japan? *The Japan Times*.

<https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2023/03/08/national/social-issues/gender-equality-politics-quotas/>

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<https://www.sankei.com/article/20231016-BEAC6K3IYN0BXCU24XDPS4KLAE/>

山名景子 (2025). 「エクイティの観点から考えるクオータ制」 *Green x Globe Partners*.

<https://ggpartners.jp/article/000806.html>

World Economic Forum. (2025, June 11). Global Gender Gap Report 2025.

<https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2025/>

2

Read the following article and choose the best words below to fill the spaces.

The Potential of Animism in Modern Society

Animism is a belief system that recognizes spirits in all natural objects, including animals, plants, and rocks. The term was first (1)_____ by nineteenth-century anthropologist* Edward Tylor to describe the characteristics of “primitive religions” around the world. Subsequently, those Europeans who considered themselves at the top of civilization viewed animism as an inferior system of belief practiced by uncivilized societies. In their view, animism had failed to (2)_____ into a monotheistic* religion such as Christianity.

However, in recent years, animism has been reevaluated. Since the Renaissance*, humanity has positioned itself at the center of the ecosystem, managing and (3)_____ nature. In the process, it has destroyed the Earth’s environment and caused many (4)_____ to die out. In this context, animism’s new potential is attracting attention. Animism asserts that humans are not the sole masters of the Earth. This is fundamentally different from the traditional Western idea that humans are (5)_____ to nature. Animism is believed to have the power to challenge human-centered thinking and (6)_____ relationships with all forms of nature.

* anthropologist : 人類学者

* monotheistic : 一神教の

* the Renaissance : ルネサンス

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| (1) A. coined | B. ignored | C. scheduled | D. shortened |
| (2) A. decline | B. dispose | C. progress | D. retreat |
| (3) A. dominating | B. muting | C. preserving | D. recovering |
| (4) A. conflicts | B. encounters | C. organisms | D. spectators |
| (5) A. accustomed | B. cruel | C. sensitive | D. superior |
| (6) A. confirm | B. dismiss | C. distribute | D. reconstruct |

Sources:

Goldwin Field Research Lab. (2025年6月20日). 「加速する現代社会とアニミズム／奥野克巳（人類学者）」

<https://fieldresearchlab.goldwin.co.jp/column/animism-03/>

Swancutt, K. (2019). Animism. *The Open Encyclopedia of Anthropology*. <https://www.anthroencyclopedia.com/entry/animism>

3

Read the following article and do the task below.

Decolonization*

Decolonization happens when a country that was once ruled by another country becomes independent. When the term “decolonization” first became widely used in the 20th century, it referred only to gaining political freedom. Today, however, it is used in a new way; decolonization also means working to build a society where everyone is treated equally and fairly.

Let’s take the case of the American continent. When European countries took control of it, their actions caused serious harm to Indigenous* communities. They not only took away the land and resources of Indigenous Peoples, but they also tried to erase Indigenous cultures, languages, and ways of life. Even after the colonies of European nations gained independence, many people with European backgrounds still held unfair views about Indigenous Peoples. Because of this, many former colonies are still working through the process of decolonization. This means trying to fix the damage caused by colonization and build a more fair and inclusive society.

Canada, which was once a colony of France and Britain, is one of the countries working on decolonization. Although Canada began to gain political freedom in the mid-19th century, its government continued to suppress the cultures, languages, and traditions of Indigenous Peoples for many years. But this has been changing. The government now supports the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and recognizes that Indigenous Peoples’ knowledge and ways of seeing the world are just as important as non-Indigenous peoples’. The Canadian government is trying to restore and support Indigenous ways of thinking and living.

One example is the return of traditional Indigenous birth practices. In 2019, the Canadian Department of Indigenous Services gave funding to Indigenous communities to help revive these practices by training Indigenous midwives*. Because of this initiative, Indigenous mothers can now give birth using traditional methods for the first time in over 60 years. During childbirth, they are supported by their families and other women from the community, which helps them feel safe, comforted, and at ease.

According to a 2025 newspaper article, Indigenous babies die at more than twice the rate of non-Indigenous babies. Experts say this is mostly because of racial discrimination and the lack of access to medical care among Indigenous Peoples. Bringing back traditional childbirth practices in Indigenous communities could help narrow this gap. This “cultural repair” tries to restore parts of Indigenous cultures lost during colonization. It can improve the health of mothers and babies and also help strengthen Indigenous communities that have faced unfair treatment from the rest of society.

As we look around the world today, we can see that most former colonized countries

have achieved political independence. However, the harmful effects of colonization—discrimination, poverty, and unequal social relations—persist to this day. Therefore, decolonization is still an essential challenge for creating a truly equal and inclusive society.

- * decolonization : 脱植民地化
- * Indigenous : 先住民族の
- * midwife : 助産師

問：本文の内容を **550 字以内の日本語**で要約しなさい。ただし、脱植民地化の取り組みの具体例については必ずふれること。解答は解答欄に横書きし、数字や句読点は1字と数えなさい。(文字数を記入する必要はない。)

Sources:

Attas, R. (n.d.). What is Decolonization? What is Indigenization? *Queen's University*.

<https://www.queensu.ca/ctl/resources/decolonizing-and-indigenizing/what-decolonization-what-indigenization>

Augustyn, A. (n.d.). decolonization. *Britannica*. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/decolonization>

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<https://www.cbc.ca/news/indigenous/kehewin-birthing-midwifery-program-1.7523188>

IndyKids. (2023, August 16). Does Colonialism Still Impact Communities Today? <https://indykids.org/does-colonialism-still-impact-communities-today>

The Oxford Review Briefings. (n.d.). Decolonization – Definition and explanation.

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